BUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1897.

Subscriptions by Mail Post-Paid. DAILY, per Year 8 00 SUNDAY, per Year 9 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month 70 Postage to foreign countries added. THE BUS, New York City.

PARS-Klosque No. 18, near Grand Hotel.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Independence Only.

With Cuba's cause almost won we hear in some quarters proposals for home rule under Spanish sovereignty as a basis of Such a solution of the problem might have been accepted by the patriots in times past, but how could they accept it now? Spain is heading straight for bankruptcy by prolonging this war, whereas no anxiety about war debts and no doubts as to their ability to carry on the struggle indefinitely disturb the patriots.

But why should the gem of the Antilles be expected to accept less than that abso lute independence which every other Spanish colony in the New World has sooner or later obtained? Mexico, Central America, and South America all achieved complete freedom from the foreign yoke. Is Cuba's merit less than theirs? Has she been more sparing of her blood? Has she endured fewer hardships, or has she made fewer sacrifices in the cause of liberty?

It is plain that the time is fast approach ing when the fate of Cuba must be decided; and it is our duty to do nothing which would thwart her in obtaining her longed-for independence of trans-Atlantic domination. Let the model for Cubs as an American State be not Canada, but our own country.

The Hawaiian Treaty Ought to Stand.

It would be interesting to learn what influences are behind the extraordinary attempt to abrogate the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Ha waiian Islands, not in the way provided by the convention itself, but by means of a clause inserted in the Tariff bill now pending in the Senate. Are the opponents of the treaty afraid to discuss it on its merits, that, instead of proposing to modify its terms, or to give notice of an intention to terminate it twelve months hence, they seek to kill it clandestinely by a side stroke in a revenue measure, which, obviously, should not be complicated by the injection of far-reaching questions of foreign policy ? There is no reason to doubt that the

Honolulu Government would consent to a modification of the reciprocity treaty. should a suggestion to that end be made by our State Department, Unless, however, we purpose, when dealing with a feeble power, to set at naught the law of nations, we cannot abrogate the treaty altogether, except in strict pursuance of the method which it prescribes. Our agreement with Hawaii was to remain in force for seven years, "and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same." No such notice has been given. If, then, while refraining from giving the stipulated notice, we undertake practically to render our agreement nugatory by imposing on the Hawaiian cane product the duties levied upon other foreign sugars, we shall be guilty of a deliberate violation of a treaty, of a flagrant breach of an international ob

So much for the proposed indirect annulment of the treaty. We are also prepared | character with which the world has beto argue on its merits the question whether we should proceed in a straightforward and lawful way to abrogate our reciprocity agreement by giving the Hawaiian Govern ment twelve months' notice of our intention to do so. The United States and their citizens would suffer some serious disadvantages from an annulment of the treaty. In the first place, Hawaii would levy a duty on all United States products, products which at present are free. Secondly, Hawaii would be impelled by her own interests to enter into reciprocal commercial relations with other countries which are commercial rivals of the United States and which are eager to divert from us the profits arising from the Hawalian trade. It is known, for instance, that the Dominion of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway stand ready to seize the opportunity which would be afforded by our withdrawal from our reciprocity agreement. Moreover, the loss of the Hawaiian trade would inevitably be followed by the loss of that political control for which American statesmen have striven for sixty years. Instead of occupying, as they now do, the position of a suzerain toward Hawaii, the United States would leave the Islands at the mercy of the first strong power that should desire to annex them. We could not expect Great Britain, Germany, France, and Japan to suffer us to play much longer the part of dog-in-themanger with reference to one of the most valuable insular groups in the Pacific. Will it be said that we should fight sooner than see Hawaii acquired by either of the four powers named? How foolish, then, to surrender the monopoly of Hawaii's trade. which peaceably assures to us political preponderance at Honolulu.

What we should have done four years ago, and what now we cannot do too speedily, is to incorporate politically the Hawalian islands with the United States. Meanwhile we should cling to the commercial control of them which we possess.

Fighting All the Time.

So far this month the Cuban revolution ists have been even more active than they were in the month of May, in every day of which they had fights with the Spaniards in every province of the island, winning successes that often threw the enemy into confusion, and thrice sending WEYLEB whirling toward Havana, where he has always sought for safety in times of danger.

At the beginning of this month WEY-LER issued a decree warning the inhabitants of eastern Cuba that he was about to begin military operations there. He had an army of 40,000 men ready for the march, and he ordered the people to seek refuge in the fortified places held by Spain, because the region would be devastated. When Gen. Gomez got information of a reconnoitring expedition toward Plation of export animals issued. and the regult was a light not far from that last year, 1,303 were rejected, but the

surgents struck out for the enemy's rear, where they made effective use of the dyna mits which they had stored there. Still another expedition, 1,500 strong, was sent into Havana province, and attacked camps of the enemy. About the end of the first week of the month, Gen. GOMEZ got news that WEYLER had moved to Sancti Spiritus, and set out after him. There was a combat in which the Spaniards left fifty dead on the field, lost twice as many as this number by capture, and retreated behind the fortifications. The whole of Matanzas province, with the exception of a few Spanish forts, seems to have fallen un-

der the control of the insurgents. After these fights, indicating that there were more insurgents in the rear than in the front of the Spanish battalions, WEY-LER made a change in his plans. Instead of marching in an easterly direction, he took a steamer for the city of Havana, where, on Sunday last, he got a rest from campaigning, and gave orders for the prompt execution of the pacificos who had been arrested in his absence. The day after his arrival he got bad news from Cardenas, to the effect that a Spanish column there had met a detachment of the insurgent army, and had suffered defeat, with considerable loss. WEYLER now ordered several of the Spanish cruisers at Havana to hasten to the eastern end of the island, where Gen. GAR-CIA was reported to have captured and fortified the scaport of Banes. What may happen next we shall probably learn from

Spanish reports of new victories. Though WEYLER himself took no part in my of the fights here spoken of, and though the Cubans were the assailants in all of them, he has issued a bulletin of his exploits on the battlefield.

Since he got back to Havana, a week ago, he has not been free from annoyance. The Cubans disturb him there, too, and do so to such an extent that he has ordered all the troops garrisoned in the city to hasten to its outskirts for defensive purposes. He does not want to see a man named ARANgunen, or another named Rivera, or even the war-worn veteran named GOMEZ.

In the western part of the island, which was "pacified" under Weylerism as long ago as December last, there is this month even greater activity on the side of the insurgents than in the eastern part of it. The Cuban leader there is Gen. Ducasse, who has officers like DeLGADO and BERMUDEZ in his command. Since the beginning of the month we have heard of very many fights in the desolated province of Pinar del Rio, from the fight at Laguna Colorado to that at Consolacion del Sur. So dangerous for Spain is the condition of affairs in the west, that, as we learn from La Corespondencia de Espana, WEYLER keeps there eightyeight battalions of infantry, besides cav alry and artillery. We have had shock ing accounts of the performances of these troops in murdering pacificos, burning hospitals, and dragging helpless Cuban women into their camps. The Spanish force is so much larger that the Cubar can do nothing more than hold the enemy in check, raid his camps, and make it known that pacification has been a failure. Spain is as badly off in Pinar del Rio as she was at this time of last year, when the heroic MACEO handled the sword of liberation and broke the trochs.

In the two easternmost provinces Calixto GARCIA is now the ruler; both are under the Cuban flag. When he shall capture the city of Santiago, his authority in both will be complete.

The activity of the Cuban revolutionists this month had not been expected by the Spaniards. In each of the years of the war preceding the present year fighting was discontinued during the summer months; but, up to this time, it has been as constant as it was in the spring. Instead of dwindling into insignificance, the revolution is stronger than ever it was in the past.

At this moment WEYLER again is manifesting those monstrous traits of his come familiar, about which the Queen Regent of Spain, his backer, must surely know something. Since his return to Havans from the field of dishonor a week ago, he has stirred up the military tribunals to hasten the trials by court-martial; and he has given orders, as we have learned from our Havana correspondent, that political suspects shall be prosecuted as dynamiters. Worthless as soldier, he is bloodthirsty as an execuioner. He is one of the two "Great Assas sins" of the age, deserving to be classed by

Mr. GLADSTONE with the Turk. Cuba suffers, Cuba fights. Would that we were able to hasten the day of her relief, through independence and freedom.

American Cattle in Europe.

The statement that Col. HAY, our Am bassador to England; Gen. PORTER, Ambassador to France; Mr. WHITE, Ambassador to Germany, and Mr. STORER, the new Minister to Belgium, have been instructed to confer upon the subject of procuring the re moval of the restrictions now imposed in Europe upon the importation of American cattle and dressed beef, indicates a desire on the part of President McKINLEY to secure relief in this important matter.

The President undoubtedly understands and sympathizes with the views of our Western cattle interests, and will take special pride in securing at least a modification, if not an entire recall, of the exist ing exclusion edicts. It is understood that the theory upon which our representatives will proceed is to accept in good faith the allegations of foreign Governments that they do not wish to discriminate against American cattle and meats. Hence it will only remain to show that there is really no fear of contagious diseases in American cattle sent to Europe, and no dan ger in the beef. The last report of the Department of Agriculture shows the vast amount of work performed by its Inspection Bureau. The force employed has been greatly increased of late years, and in 1896 meat inspection at the abattoirs was applied to the enormous number of 23,275,000 animals, as against 3,800,000 for 1892. The stock-yard inspections made up a total of 35,917,000 ante-mortem examinations of meat-producing animals last year, which was double that of the preced-

ing year. These figures indicate the extent and capabilities of our inspection service; but of course the exclusion of our cattle and meats from so many European ports makes our inspection for foreign countries very much lighter than it would be with freedom from such edicts. Last year there were 819 clearances of vessels carrying cattle and sheep, and all these vessels were carefully inspected as to fittings, space, and other accommodations for live stock. this plan, he sent a small body on There were 1,393 certificates of inspeccetas, where WEYLER had his headquarters, of 815.882 cattle inspected for export

ber exported was 365,345. The number of cattle inspected in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, where we have inspectors stationed, was 348,833." All these figures refer to cattle only. Adding sheep, there were 1,549,539 inspections of export animals at home and 738,367 in Great Britain, a total of 2,287,908 for the year.

Gen. PORTER will, of course, be able to assure France that our retaliatory restrictions upon French cattle would be very gladly removed, although that would hardly be a determining factor for France. As to England, where we have less to com plain of, the main purpose will be to secure the revocation of the rule relating to the slaughter at the port of debarkation of cattle imported from the United States. The last report of the Department of Agriculture notes that "there is an insurmountable prejudice on the part of the British consumer against carcasses to England as chilled or frozen meats, The Englishman prefers to see the animal alive and to have it slaughtered in England." As to the extent of our trade with England the following statistics from the same report are suggestive:

"The live meat arriving in the United Kingdom during the first six months of the year 1896 was sup plied as follows: By the United States, 75.10 per cent. of the cattle and 45.26 per cent. of the sheep Canada, 9.10 per cent, of the cattle and 3.27 per cen of the sheep; Argentina, 15.50 per cent of the cattle and 50.60 per cent of the sheep; while all other ntries furnished 0.80 per cent. of the cattle and

0.87 per cont. of the sheep.
"During the same period of time, ending June 80, 1866, dead meat was supplied to the United Kingdom in the following proportions: The United States sup-plied 81.30 per cent. of the beef and other countries 18.70 per cent. Germany supplied 0.22 per cent. of the mutton; Holland, 4.20 per cent.; Argentina, 26.53 er cent.: Australasia, 69 per cent., and other countries, 0.05 per cent.

It has been intimated that if no relief can be secured from France, Germany, and Belgium, the Administration may enter upon a decided series of retaliatory measures. But the exact facts on this point remain to be seen, as the present hope is, by the concerted action of our representatives, to bring about an acceptable change.

"Supreme Excellence."

This philosophic reflection with regard to the approaching municipal campaign in New York is from the Elmira Daily Advertiser, viewing the situation here from its point of view in the more reposeful county seat of Chemung county:

"Long before the canvass is over laudations of the ndidate are apt to provoke a reaction, especially when the praises are universally known to be true. the envy of supreme excellence is a melancholy trait human nature. If SETH Low is finally the citizens', as distinguished from the Tammany, candidate, he nay well pray to be delivered from overmuch com-

Among the melancholy traits of human nature, it cannot be said with truth that envy of supreme excellence" is one. The philosopher might say rather that as human nature does not aspire to supreme excellence, knowing it to be impossible for mortal man, it is disposed to look suspiciously on any man to whom it is attributed by adulators. There is such a thing as being "too good for human nature's daily food," so that men turn away from the human monster so described, with a feeling of natural aversion.

If he is as truly good, as wholly free from the weaknesses of human nature as he is made out to be, the sentiment of ordinary humanity, incapable of such perfection and painfully conscious of its manifold infirmities and defects, is that he is too good to herd with the rest of people, but should dwell apart on the chill and serene heights

of his own "supreme excellence." He is not envied. He is a forbidding figure. Nobody hates him or covets his occuliar possession; but nobody likes him. He must dwell alone, without the support of human sympathy, but self-sustained by the consciousness of his "supreme excellence," and entertained by the contempla-

Moreover, when a man is proclaimed as example of ple are apt to be a little afraid that he is being posed for the character; that his transcendent goodness is an artificial garment thrown over him in order to dazzle the populace, and that, after all, he is only a poor human being like the rest of them. with the vanities, weaknesses, and other imperfections inseparable from this state of existence, and whose confession and even exhibition makes the individual more likeable, and generally more trustworthy as a true and genuine man.

Our Chemung county friend is right, therefore, in suggesting to the Goo Goos that "supreme excellence" is not popular and that they may damage Mr. Low's chances of becoming Mayor of New York destroy them even, by tirelessly depicting him as a monster of unattainable perfection. Nor is the popular name for "supreme excellence" expressive of adoration. It is known among men as priggishness.

A Lay Sentimentalist.

The Hon. WAYNE MACVEAGH has been studying the politics of the United States from the close point of observation of a residence in Rome for the last four years, and he disclosed the result of this observation to the graduating class of the University of Pennsylvania last Wednesday. It seems that the country is in a bad way Mr. MACVEAGH finds that the voters have not that respect for law which they once had, and he attributes the change of feeling to the corrupt influences used by capitalists and corporations to secure legislation.

"The black flag of the corruptionist," he said, "i far more to be feared than the red flag of the Anai chist, and it is impossible to exaggerate the ethical change which would transfigure American politics if all capitalists and all corporations would, for the fu ture, absolutely refrain from this misuse of money i olities, of which they have been guilty in the past t would be as if there had appeared 'a new heaven nd a new earth wherein dwelleth rightco

This is good Bryanesque talk. Everything would be all right if the wicked corporations and capitalists would only respect the innocence of Legislatures. The chatter about the corruption of Legislatures is somewhat wearisome. It remains chatter. Facts in proof of the vague charges are usually wanting. We do not believe that Legislatures are corrupt. They are sometimes foolish. They sometimes pass demagogic and unjust laws just for the sake of nagging corporations and capitalists, thinking that anything which hurts these will be popular. The American people have not ceased to respect law, but there have been Legislatures whose wisdom it was not necessary to respect. The "corruptionist" is a good deal of a myth. And it is the legislator who sometimes seeks to "strike" the corporation, not the corporation which pursues the virtue of the legislator.

Mr. MACVEAGH, speaking of "true civic courage," said it does not lead its possessor to ignore the growing dissatisfaction with the in equality in the distribution of wealth and the in-creasing bitterness with which rich men are now often assailed; but it reminds him that in our day place. Soon afterward another body of in- | number tagged was 377,639, and the num- | owing to the invention of the stock certificate and the

coupon bond, property, for the first time in the hisresponding social, moral, or political duty; and it the owner so chooses, even almost from any pecuniary contribution to the support of the Government whose protection he may at any time demand at home or abroad, and whose citizenship, if abroad, he may use as a means of escape from any duty to the Govern-

ment of the foreign country in which he is residing. "These things necessarily tend to weaken respect for property, but you may be confident that the conservatism of our people can be trusted to give protect tion to all property whose owner recognises his obligations as a citizen and discharges them, and you need not greatly concern journelves about any other. Nobody can destroy our inborn respect for private properry but its possessors, and they can only do so devoting it to a life of sheer self-indulgence, of vulgar ostentation, of idleness and vice."

Mr. MACVEAGH seems to imagine that personal property has just been invented. The "growing dissatisfaction with inequality in the distribution of wealth" is not due, to any appreciable extent, to any faults of conduct on the part of rich Americans. slaughtered in other countries and shipped | Few of them have been or are self-indulgent or ostentatious. Fewer still have been idle or vicious. No, the hatred of wealth is a hatred for it, as wealth, and is not caused by any derelictions, political, social, or moral, on the part of its possessors. Where it is not the product of sullen envy or hopeless shiftlessness or imported anarchism, it is the growth of the passionate slander of demagogues, charlatans, political and economic, who have persuaded masses of their countrymen that the powers of government have been used to make a few persons rich; to the clerical and lay sentimentalists who have taught that the inevitable inequalities of condition are due omehow to an injustice; that they have been "wronged" somehow by the rich; and to a few infamous newspapers which proceed upon the theory that there is money in inciting "the rich" against "the poor."

It might be judged from the remarks of Mr. MacVEAGH, staunch anti-silver man though he shows himself in them, that he mentalists.

Reparation for the Ruis Outrage.

That our Government will make an imperative demand upon Spain for full indemnity in the case of Dr. RICARDO RUIS there can be no question.

This hapless victim of Spanish brutality was an American citizen. He was, it is true, a naturalized citizen, and one whose sympathies went out toward Cuba, but the protection of our flag is alike for adopted citizens and citizens by birth.

The only question is as to how much shall be demanded. That a suitable pecuniary indemnity must be made to the widow and children so cruelly deprived of their means of support is of course admitted on all hands. But the individual wrong is not the only wrong committed. Spain has again and again violated the treaty rights of our citizens by subjecting them to military courts, when they were entitled to the privileges of civil tribunals, and by confining them for weeks without communi cation with family and friends, when three days and nights were the extreme limits allowed for such treatment by law.

Now we have an instance in which this latter form of wrong has, so far as can be seen, resulted in the death of one of our citizens. We are entitled to assume that, had Dr. Ruiz been allowed to see his family and friends at the end of the prescribed seventy-two hours, he would not have met the cruel fate he actually did. This, too, is a consideration quite apart from the suspicion that he died from a blow inflicted by a jailer.

Spain must be called to account for the wrong she has done to the country in the death of this citizen, and her high-handed procedures and her violations of treaty rights must stop.

Postal Savings Banks. A Minnesota Congressman having intro-

duced a bill to establish postal savings banks, our esteemed contemporary, the Minneapolis Press, remarks with entire conviction that "they are only a question of time." Assuming that this conviction is correct, would it not be well for the advocates of such banks to employ some of the time in deciding how the Government is going to invest the sums deposited in the postal banks? The managers of the New York savings banks profess themselves unable to see how the Government is going to invest advantageously the vast sums which. in the estimation of the friends of postal savings banks, are ready to drop into the postal strong boxes. Will the Government sell bonds, or lend on bond and mortgage, or agricultural products and agricultural sub-treasuries, or use the deposits for current expenses, and pay a small interest thereon? Everybody seems to think that the rate of interest will be low, but will depositors be content with a low rate of interest for the sake of having an account with the Government?

Such savings banks would not be to any appreciable extent rivals of existing savings institutions. Presumably they would be used by the inhabitants of the very extensive districts in the South and West which have no savings banks. It is not jealousy then, but a natural curiosity which prompts savings bank men to wonder to what investment postal savings bank deposits will be limited.

The Minneapolis Press is not only sure that postal savings banks are a ques-tion of time, but it is sure that "these should provide a system of exchange so that Government drafts can be had to facilitate the transaction of business." Indeed why should every Post Office not have a regular loan and discount department! Of course, the Government could not refuse anybody's note, for to do so would be to discriminate among its citizens. Finally, a Government Stock and Grain Exchange with branches in every Post Office, would stimulate trading. It would only be neces sary for the Government to guarantee profit on every transaction. And why not Can't the Government do everything What is it for !

The Heroes of Lake Erie.

A petition has just been presented in Congress from the General Assembly of Rhode Island, asking that a suitable me morial shall be placed over the graves of the American sailors and soldiers buried at Put-in Bay Island.

No memorial has been erected in hono of that great victory of Sept. 10, 1813, which brought forth PERRY's immorta despatch to Gen. HARRISON, with whom he was cooperating: "We have met the enemy and they are ours-two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop. The survivors were not forgotten by their grateful country. Congress gave its thanks to Perry, and gold medals both to him and ELLIOTT, who commanded the Niagara Pennsylvania gave a gold medal to PERRY and a silver medal to each of his men. Bos ton gave him a set of silver and other cities voted him thanks. After his death a gran-

ite obelisk was set up to him by Rhode Island, his native State, and Cleveland, in 1860, dedicated a statue of him by WAL-CUTT, while Ohio placed in the Capitol at Washington a picture of his great battle, representing his passing in an open boat, under fire, from the Lawrence to the Ni-

TURNER, opposite his home in that place. But while there was no lack of honors for the young hero who, at the age of 28, captured a British squadron, Rhode Island is right in asking for a memorial to be placed over the graves of those who fell in the fight. PERBY lost twenty-seven killed and ninety-six wounded. Put-in Bay was an appropriate place for the sepulture of the dead; for out of that harbor he sailed on that glorious morning, and he returned to it with the captured British squadron at

agara. A dozen years ago the citizens of

Newport erected a bronze statue of him, by

A Revelation at Gullane.

The status of woman in the game of golf is well worthy of the attention of Sorosis as about the most hopeful of the evidences yet afforded of woman's ability for physical competition with man. An illustration of this is in the last woman's championship tournament at Gullane. The winner, Miss E. C. ORR, overcame in the final match her sister, Miss ORR, the English newspapers informing us that there are six other sisters ready or hoping to follow after the champion of the family. The comments upon the play at Gullane are surprising.

"This is a revelation to me," said an old Scotch golfer on one of the days of the tournament, reported by the Edinburgh Evening Dispatch. "It was not alone in driving that they excelled, but the cracks among them were most deadly in their approaches. They avoided difficulties with rare judgment, and their putting was a treat to see and would have done credit to the most able could be classified among the lay senti- | professionals. There is no doubt about their aptitude to meet on equal terms the sterner section of humanity"; and visions of a young woman with the emblem of championship in the open tournament passed through his mind. Men who are good players can drive further," says Golf, "but they cannot drive any steadler or straighter; and when it comes to approaching and putting, the ladies are not a whit behind the best male players of the day. Their coolness and precision with the mashie and the putter were simply exquisite." The report of the tournament is full of high compliments for the individual players, particularly when on

and about the green. In a stroke competition preceding the tournament the lowest of the twenty-nine competitors scored under 100. It being match play, cards were not kept, but Miss PEARSON going out scored 42, only three strokes more than the male bogy, and Miss ORR's semi-final round was an 83. And was it distinctly a ladies' course! No. indeed. It was over the full distance set for men. Many are the masculine golfers of high self-estimated ability who would have gone down before the women at Gullane.

The [Republican] leaders can put aside those The [Republican] leaders can put aside those aims and disarm public resentment by accepting Mr. Low. That is the only way in which they can have any share in a victory of any kind in Greater New York this year. It dejends on them to make Mr. Low's candidary the "unifying force for good government" which it ought to be.—New York Times.

It is, of course, true enough that Mr. Low will stand no chance of election unless he receives the Republican nomination; if he runs without it he will only play into the hands of Tammany Hall, and make sure the surrender of the Greater New York to Bryanism, incidentally ruining his own reputation and destroying any hopes of political future which he may have. It is not a question of the Republicans "acepting" Mr. Low. It is a question of waiting decently for his nomination by the organized and powerful party which alone can make his candidacy a "unifying force for good government," or a force of any sort. Any attempt to force his nomination on the Republicans will be unseemly and probably disastrous. The enemies Mr. Low has most reason to fear are the bumptious young fellows and the spite ful old fellows who are trying to use him simply o "sass PLATT. Naturally, Mr. Low doesn't want to be used for such a purpose, or to run unless he stands a good chance of election; but these fellows want to run him simply to display impudence and gratify spite.

The rules for governing city traffic, pro-League of American Wheelmen, deserve consideration. That relating to boy drivers is as

"The driver or person having charge of any vehicle drawn by any animal or animals, or propelled by any cal power, and used for the purpose of busiess, shall not be less than 16 years old."

Wheelmen assert that a large number of the mishaps that occur among cyclists and pedes-trians result from the incompetency of youthful drivers. While the Law Committee is considering the adoption of new rules of the road, it might follow wisely the example of Germany and require that "each bicycle must be provided with an easily managed brake, operating quickly and powerfully." A law to that effect s necessary before safety can be assured with all possible certainty.

The Louisville Eccning Post, speaking in behalf of 70,000 sound-money Democrats, opposes fusion (with the Republicans). It wants a straightout contest for the Indianapolis platform when such a contest is necessary, at other times it seems best for storest on our arms. This view, we think, very generally prevails among Democrats; very few advocate fusion with the Republicans. In consequence of this view there will be no local sound money ticket in Louisville. The enemies of free silver are not, in our judgment, called to battle at this time.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

That means that all hands should turn to and lect the ticket nominated by the Kentucky Democratic Convention on a straight-out Bryanite platform! If "the enemies of free silver are not called to battle at this time," when, in eaven's name, will they be called ? If they vote for the candidate of a convention which boldly proclaimed the Chicago platform as the true Demogratic doctrine, how can they be "the enenies of free silver!" "A straight-out contest for the Indianapolis platform?" It is almost as indefensible as the Chicago platform itself. It is rotten. There can be no serious contest for it. The only thing to do is to knock out the Chicago, Bryanized, spurious Democracy every time it lifts its head; and, as it happens, the only available club which genuine Democrats can use for the purpose is the Republican party. It helps the Republicans ? But do not the Republicans help in the beating ! There is no other way of saving genuine Democracy except by destroying Bryanism.

A Sailroad Bicyclist.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. William H. Baldwin, President of the Long Island attroad, seems to be a liberal sort of railway official, He has recently joined the League of American Wheelmen, and also appointed A. B. Fullerton special agent of the Long Island Railroad to look after dcycle interests. He will outline runs for wheelmen on Long Island, get up maps and lists of routes, and encourage the different towns to build cycle path and arrange hospitality for the wheelmen. Further, the employees of the railway will be instructed to afford every facility to wheelmen in the handling o their bicycles on the trains and accommodate them n every way possible.

That is what we call magnanimous. Many railroad fincials regard the bicycle as a rival to be discouraged. But President Baldwin knows his business. 1 is to boom Long Island, and there is no better way to do that than to make it accessible in every part to the wheelmen, Instead of losing passenger custom by that means he will gain it, and at the same time make himself and his road popular with the public.

WHAT CONSTITUTES GOOD SOCIETY? A Few Reflections on Social Prejudices and

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir! I write this in no carping or ironical spirit, but simply to place the subject of it before your readers in such a manner that I may have an answer to the query which heads this letter; for that this question is not to be ignored, no one who has noticed the many different ideas of late brought forward upon it can but acknowledge it a question of great social importance.

I ask, therefore, what constitutes good society ? What, in fact, is the basis of it, or what the magic talisman which finally opens the doors of the select to the former of polloi?

Of course, we have no classes, as such, in the United States as exist in England, where a sharp line is drawn between tradesmen, gentlemen there a generic term-and the nobility. Still, we have here (nor can it be gainsaid) if not plasses, at least a certain boundary which places one either within or without the pale of the oolishly called "Four Hundred." fact, has contributed to make these distinctionsfor that distinctions exist it is useless to deny. Many of those now in the first rank of society were of comparatively humble, though highly respectable, origin. For example, one of the ounders of the De Peyster family was a sutler

were of comparatively humble, though highly respectable, origin. For example, one of the founders of the De Peyster family was a sutler at the frontier posts of Oswego and Niagara during the old French war, 1744-50, and his trial for his alloged equivocal dealings with the Indians before the New York Colonial Assembly is yet a matter of record.

The great-grandfather of the founder of one of our public libraries was, it is said, a drayman; Commodore Vanderbilt, the head of the family of that name, was for many years a boatman, plying his little skiff between Staten Island and New York; John Jacob Astor, the American ancestor of the present Astor family, a great part of his early life travelled through the northwestern territory with a pack on his back batering beads, thread and other commodities with the indians and early settlers in exchange for furs; Jay Gould for several years traversed New York State, often surveying a farmer's land for his mere board; a common sailor before the mast (as given in the published genealogy of the family, arriving here in the middle of the eighteenth century, becomes in his decendants one of the first families of the present day, and Marshall O. Roberts, as he himself told me, began life as an errand boy in South street.

I mention these instances, which could be indefinitely multiplied, in no disparaging spirit. On the contrary, the greatest of praise should be accorded them for the indomitable industry and perseverance which enabled them, by overcoming all obstacles, eventually to bring some of their immediate descendants into such standing as to cause their daughters to be sought in marriage by the nobility of England and France. Yet, if we could carry ourselves back even three generations we should doubtless find that at that time all of these people in their humble beginnings were looked down upon and scarcely recognized by the "Four Hundred" of that at that time all of these people in their humble beginnings were looked down upon and scarcely recognized by the "Four Hundr

French Monarch whose adventure in this regard is so continually reiterated both in story and song.

Still, this brings me to my first query. Is it education, or wealth, or fortuitous circumstances, or all combined, which gives one a position in what is called the "first society!" Is it culture! Assuredly not: for some sixty years since a tobacconist who was among the "upper ten" of that day, drove through the streets of New York with the motto of his coat of arms emblazoned on the panels of his carriage, given him by some wag. "Quid rides" (Anglicé, "Why do you laugh!") Is it in being a gentleman, with all that that much abused word implies! By no means, since, in the so-called first society, the true test of a gentleman, consisting of self-respect and a chivalric regard for the feelings of others, is often mistaken for the veneer and varnish of a mere knowledge of conventionalities.

It is currently said that in Boston the "Four Hundred," before admitting a newcomer into its charmed circle, ask "What does he know!" In New York, "What is he worth!" And in Philadelphia, "Who was his grandfather!" Still, these questions are purely provincial, or, rather, perhans more properly, local in their character.

delphia, "Who was his grandfather?" Still, these questions are purely provincial, or, rather, perhaps more properly, local in their character. Finally, if any one of your readers can furnish a solution of this question I trust he will do soespecially as in the United States all ranks and conditions are in such an incheate state. But where shall the line be drawn? As Patrick Henry said in his memorable debate before the Virginia House of Burgesses, "I pause for a reply."

MOUNT VERNON, May, 1897.

SMALL-BORE WOUNDS. The Problem of the 30-Calibre Rifle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : THE SUN

cently contained an account of an address by Dr. Carl Beck, visiting surgeon to St. Mark's Hospital, delivered to a number of surgeons, refuting the generally accepted theory of the in-nocuous effect of modern small-hore rifle bullets of 30 calibre compared to the old size of 45. The experiments performed by Dr. Beck are scarcely as authoritative as the experience reported posed to the Aldermanic Law Committee on from actual practice. It certainly shows the Thursday by the New York Consulate of the truth of the old adage, "A little learning is a dangerous thing." First-One of the supposed (and so far as results of actual warfare have proved

gorous thing." First—One of the supposed (and so far as results of actual warfare have proved correct) benefits to be obtained from the small calibre was the severe wounding, but not mortal, by the increased velocity and small size projectile, thus humanizing to a degree what Gen. Sherman was reported as saying "war was hell." For this see reports of English American, and German surgeons of the wars in Chili, China, and other points, where a comparison between results of wounds inflicted by rifles of calibre about 30-100 and 45-100 prove conclusively in favor of the 30-100 as to percentage of recoveries. This is particularly so in regard to the Japan-China war.

Second—Perhaps if the Doctor had continued his experiments to a greater extent, and especially distance, he would have noticed that a projectile, say, of 45 calibre, will penetrate further into an inert body, say, sand, at 1,000 yards than it will at three yards, simply because at the shorter distance the matter cannot get away from the projectile quickly, the velocity being so great, while at a slower velocity at 1,000 yards it has a chance to move. At the shorter distance the projectile becomes mushroomed, turns front end over rear, and, of course, smashes more, while at the longer distance it bores its way in, retaining its shape very nearly. rery nearly.
Third—Forcing a projectile into an inert body

Third—Forcing a projectile into an inert body like a dead limb is (as of course the Doctor knows) very different in result to the same striking a living limb, which will yield and take up a certain percentage of the force. The Germans have used corpses of men and living horses in their experiments.

Fourth—In actual warfare the cases where men would reach within fifty yards of the enemy with the modern arm would be very few, and I do not look upon results of such distance as being at all conclusive on any point.

RIFLEMAN.

Mr. Andrews to Col. Waring. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUS-Sir : In THE BUS O

Waring, in which he is quoted as saying: "My immediate predecessor. irews, spent, in 1894, \$9,547,288.21; I spent in 1895

88,283,458,90." There is, apparently, an accidental derangement of the figures as given. The total amount expended by the Department of Street Cleaning in 1894 was \$2,870,-118.29, as stated in the annual report for that year, published in the City Record on Sept. 27, 1895. That report, although signed by Col. Waring and prepared under his direction, was submitted to and carefully revised by me, and I 'alleve it to be correct. The total amount appropriated and allowed for 1894 was \$2,379,681,96, and 'my expenditures could not have exceeded that. There is also a trifling error of the figure in the amount given for 1895. The expenditure, as stried in Col. Waring's report for that year, published in the City Record of the 7th inst. is \$3,283,553,90, Col. Waring is also quoted as asyling: "Commissioner Andrews spent in 1894 \$111,807.63 for 'new stock."

The amount *xpended by me for new stock as given in the report for that year was \$74,90,163. These are probably errors made in copying, and very little consequence attaches to them. But figures are facts. I know that Col. Waring will desire to bave them correctly stated, and I think they are so stated in his reports from which I have quoted.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1897. published in the City Record on Sept. 27, 1895. That

No Further Craving. From Brooklyn Life.

"I don't believe Jagway will ever go on another yacht cruise."

"He says he has lost all desire since he took the Recley cure."

Father of Forty-two Children From the Louisville Evening Post.

wicked than any other dance, or even more costly-when every lady present owns the county has just become the father of his forty second jewels she wears-would puzzle the sterness

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. The race course has been the only refuge for sports during the recent deluge. Polo, golf, yachting, and all other outdoor diversions have succumbed to the elements. Roof gardens have been hung out to dry, and even bleyeles have taken a rest. As a consequence the town has been very dull, and the country has been a good deal worse. Club men, in waterproof suits that look as if they might have belonged to the late Mr. Boyton, have been arriving, with lean and hungry looks, at their favorite tables in restaurants, and not a few women have found indig-

pensable business calling them back from New-

At any rate, the stay-at-homes are having the

best of it just now. At Gravesend there has

been a full attendance, and between 5,000 and

6,000 people, with Mr. August Belmont among

them, were at the course on Thursday to see

Octagon win for his owner, over an abominably

heavy track, the rich stakes of the Brooklyn

Derby. Racing, in one place or another, will

port, Narragansett, and Southampton.

give sporting men and women enough to do until the close of the Sheepshead Bay see son, The Suburban, which is usually the great event of the year, and has seen larger assemblages of fashion and beauty than any other of recent times, does not, however, promise to be as socially brilliant as usual this June. So many prominent men and women are in Europe, so many have gone to their summer homes and are disinclined to return, and so few really distinguished horses have been entered, that parties of fair women on glittering four inhands are not likely to be plenty. Watering place life is scheduled to open on the 1st of June, but in point of fact it is nowhere near being either interesting or even noticeable to outsiders until after the Fourth of July. As for Newport, it is beautiful, of course, from the time the buds burst on the trees and shrubs and the lawns take on their first velvety sheen in the early spring. The worse the weather is the more beautiful they look, but the men and women who enjoy them while they occupy their pleasant homes by the sea have no desire for even the mildest form of gayety, and there is scarcely a New England village that comob show smarter frocks and a more cordial welcome to a dinner or a dance than Newport in the nonth of roses. About the middle of July the spirit of unrest begins to work. Dinner and uncheon invitations circulate, the Casino band arrives, and the very dreary functions known as hops are appointed for two evenings of the week, The Clambake and other social clubs hold their first meetings, and yachting parties are made up, when the Valiant, the Corsair, the Electra, and various other small yachts appear

in the harbor. About this time Mrs. Astor opens

Beechwood, and a little later Mrs. John Jacob

appears, which is always a signal for some

social gatherings, either in or out of doors, as the

rapidly arriving smart set may decree. After

this the pace accelerates. The Horse Show

brings reinforcements of desirable men, and

about the end of August the Newport season is

at its height. By the middle of September it is

over, after a short three weeks' duration, which proves conclusively that the people who make their summer homes there, and spend millions upon them, are not attracted by the reputation for gayety and racketting which the world false ly ascribes to it. Bar Harbor promises well this year. The Kebe Valley Club has been decorated and improved, but not enlarged as it should be to accomplish all that is exacted of it. Its golf links, however, have been extended and various alterations made in them. It is proposed to continue the Wednesday and Saturday dinner dances, which are so unique and original that they have be and detached dinner tables for the different parties assembled would to most people seem an agreeable change. Society, of course, is always to be found at this headquarters of Nature's best work. Mr. Almeric Paget has taken Point l'Acadie, George Vanderbilt's beautiful place, Mr. and Mrs. Gebhard will be at Greencourt again this year. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whit ey will probably pay a flying visit to Mrs. Whitney's picturesque cottage at the water's edge, but they never stay very long as any place. Mrs. Alex. Van Rensselser and her daughters will be at the new cottage which has been built for them opposite the Belmont, the Austrian Ambassador has taken "the Bandbox," and Mrs. Frederick May of Washington, with her daughter, Mrs. Carrie May Wright will enjoy the beautiful outlook over valley, mountain, and sea, from their house on Straw berry Hill. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and her daughter will also occupy their place this sum-

reputation as well as a good income from it. Boston has had a monapoly of smart weddings this spring, and that of Mr. Larz Anderson and Miss Perkins was the smartest of them all. Money was lavished upon everything, and the old Arlington Street Meeting House, which figured largely in Boston's early history, lost its dingy and time-worn aspect under such a prodigality of flowers and greenery that is looked more like an ancient bower than a place of worship. The bride and her attendants were superbly costumed, and the bridegroom, who, when Secretary of Legation in London, was frequently taken for a Dane on account of the peculiarity of his Christian name and the fact that the last syllable of his surname was often spelled with an "e," looked supremely happy. Miss Jane Campbell, with whom the course of true love did not at first run smooth, has, the cable tells us, secured her princely husband, Italian princes are not usually overburdened with the good things of this life, but Miss Campbell has a moderate fortune, and a home in the Barberini palace and the title of Princess di San Faustino have a flavor of romance about

mer, although they had half determined to go

abroad, that Miss Beatrix Jones might pursue

her studies in forestry, which, by the way, she

has adopted as a profession, and has made a

them that would turn almost any head. Two late June weddings will take place on Tuesday. That of Miss Margaret Morgan and Mr. Adam Gordon Nome will be celebrated at the home of Mrs. William Dare Morgan, on Washington square, and that of Miss Elizabet Wells, daughter of the late John Wells and niece of Mrs. Lawrence Wells, to Mr. Hichard Church, Both these marriages will be qual and unpretentious, without bridesmaids or who are called floral decorations.

In London the ball season has come on with a

rush, all being anxious to crowd in their dances before the fortnight beginning on June 21, when only royalties and very elevated notice ity will have any chance. When it is all overand the foreign notabilities have been escorted out of the kingdom, no one is expected to have head or heart for anything more, and the season will come probably to an abrupt close. Meanwhile every sort of entertainment is going briskly on. Mrs. Arthur James's ball is described as 'delicious." There was so much space, and the house is such a beautiful one. Mrs. Ogden Goelet made her first appearance there and brought her daughter, who is spaken of as bright, but not pretty. Mrs. Cov-endish Bentwick had the misfortune be deserted by her electric lights just at the beginning of her cotillon, which was danced in the light of a dozen candles, with the beams of carly morning struggling in through the shull ters. In spite of the contretemps, it seems to have been very much enjoyed, especially by young girls, who got lost with their partners is the darkness, and declared it to be "great fur and so American." The ball was a very late one, and there was an amusing mixing up of mothers, chaperons, and dancers when the mi sic stopped. A great many Americans were present, and Mr. Bourke Cockran, who is described as "a combination of a Greek stated and a family doctor," received much attention. The Duchess of Devonshire's cards for a grant costume ball are out, and already two profile nent Church of England clergymen have eltered a protest against it-whether in imitation of our Rev. Dr. Rainsford or in support of the F own views and principles no one can say, 17, in a little private self-gratulation, however, although why a fancy dress ball should be more